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MESSIEURS HALL & SELLERS.

GENTLEMEN,

I RESIDE in one of the United States, and muſt confeſs it is with real concern I have ſeen the late rapid depreciation of our paper money. As there is nothing I have more at heart than the real welfare of my country, I have ventured to commit my thoughts on this ſubject to paper, and herewith tranſmit them to you, in order that they may be made public through the channel of your Gazette. I am, your humble ſervant,

A. B.

IN times of public danger, when the State, by foreign enemies or internal diſorder and miſmanagement, is threatened with loſs of liberty or diſſolution; it becomes the duty of every individual to contribute, to the utmoſt of his power, towards the relief and ſalvation of his country; and, ſo far as he is able, to point out thoſe evils which occaſion its diſtreſs, and the probable remedies which may tend to remove them. Theſe conſiderations, it is conceived, will ſufficiently apologize to the public for giving them the preſent trouble.

Among the many difficulties in which America finds herſelf involved in carrying on the preſent juſt and neceſſary war againſt Great-Britain, none is of greater magnitude than that of the depreciation of her paper currency, the credit of which is now ſunk to ſo low an ebb as muſt alarm every true friend to his country, and at the ſame time excite his aſtoniſhment that no effectual remedy hath been timely applied to ſo dangerous an evil; eſpecially as it is apprehended, that neither the cauſes of the depreciation, nor the means which were neceſſary to have prevented, or even now to remedy the evil, are beyond the reach of a common capacity.

It is generally admitted that the two principal cauſes of the depreciation of the continental paper currency are, the want of a fund for ſinking it, and the enormous ſum which the carrying on the war hath obliged Congreſs to ſtrike and circulate; a ſum which, compared with what is neceſſary as a circulating medium of commerce in the United States, is out of all reaſonable proportion. To theſe, among a variety of other cauſes, ſhould be added the diſaffection of ſome, and the avaricious and engroſſing ſpirit of others.

It is well known to thoſe who are converſant in trade, and have made money their ſtudy, that its value is in proportion to the ſum in circulation, compared with the quantity of the commodities wanted for exportation or conſumption, and the flouriſhing or decayed ſtate of trade and commerce; and it may with truth be aſſerted, that if all the paper dollars now in circulation in North-America were to-morrow converted into ſilver dollars, the value would be increaſed no farther, than as the ſilver, from its intrinſic value, would be an article in commerce, or might be converted into utenſils; nor would it as a circulating medium appreciate, until trade revived and increaſed, ſo as to bring the ſum in circulation in due proportion to the commodities wanted for conſumption or exportation. Theſe premiſes being admitted, it would ſeem that nothing more is wanted to reſtore public credit, but to provide proper funds for ſinking the preſent paper money within a reaſonable limited time, and in the mean while, as ſoon as poſſible, without breach of the public faith, diſtreſſing trade, or encreaſing the expence of the war, to reduce its quantity to the ſum neceſſary as a medium of commerce, which is really the principal uſe of money.

It is ſubmitted to the conſideration of thoſe in authority, whether the following meaſures, ſpeedily purſued, will not produce the deſired effect, viz.

That Congreſs recommend to the ſeveral Legiſlatures of the United States "to furniſh, as ſoon as may be, an account of the ſum of paper money in circulation in each reſpective State, under the authority of acts of Aſſembly, at the commencement of the preſent war, and the rate of exchange at that time, compared with ſterling money; which will at once ſhew what ſum, in time of full peace, when trade was flouriſhing, was neceſſary as a circulating medium, and may fairly be preſumed to be rather over than under what can be wanting in our preſent ſtate.

"That as ſoon as the ſum of paper money then current is known, which can be ſpeedily aſcertained, the whole now in circulation, whether the ſame be continental, provincial, or iſſued under the authority of any of the United States, be called in and cancelled with all convenient ſpeed, by reſolve of Congreſs and acts of Aſſembly of the ſeveral States.

"That to each perſon who brings in money to be cancelled, there ſhall be immediately returned in paper bills, to be ſtruck for that particular purpoſe, ſuch a ſum as, on a compariſon of what he delivers in with that which was in circulation at the commencement of the war, will appear to be his proportion thereof; and a certificate for the balance, bearing a reaſonable intereſt, transferrable, but not to be a legal tender, and to have the ſanction of the public faith, ſpecifying a reaſonable time for its being paid off and diſcharged at par.

"That no more money be ſtruck by Congreſs, or any of the United States, until exchange ſhall fall below ſixty-ſix and two-thirds *per cent.* compared with ſterling ſtandard.

"That Congreſs proceed with all convenient ſpeed to ſettle, aſcertain and limit the weſtern boundaries of ſuch of the United States as are not fixed and ſettled by royal charters, and aſſign the lands without their limits, which at the beginning of the war were held out to the people as a common ſtock for defraying the expences to be incurred by it, and which can be conquered only by the joint blood and treaſure of the whole union, as a fund to diſcharge the debt and intereſt due, or to grow due, on the certificates abovementioned, by a ſale of thoſe lands at a moderate rate, with or without a reſerved quit-rent, as may be found moſt expedient; and in compact cantonments, ſo as to form ſeparate States; with liberty to form governments, and to be admitted into the confederacy on reaſonable terms, as ſoon as ſufficient numbers ſettle to bear the expence of a ſeparate government.

"That in order to prevent any inconveniency or diſtreſs from happening to the army or navy, from a ſcarcity of money in the treaſury, the engroſſing and monopolizing of proviſions, or the too frequent practice of commiſſaries and continental purchaſers over-bidding one another, in order to encreaſe their commiſſions, the eſtimates of the expence for the ſervice of each current year be made by Congreſs in dollars, at their full value of four ſhillings and ſix-pence ſterling, or ſeven ſhillings and ſix-pence current money, at ſixty-ſix and two-thirds exchange from ſterling, and laid before the reſpective Legiſlative bodies in the ſeveral United States, after being apportioned, reccomending to them at the ſame time to paſs acts of Aſſembly in the ſaid ſeveral States for diſcharging the ſame by a ſpecific taxation in grain, ſtock, proviſion, cloth, ſhoes, ſtockings, or ſuch other articles as each individual may make for ſale, or may be wanted for the uſe of the army or navy, at the prices current before the commencement of the preſent war, according to the produce of each particular State; to be delivered to officers, at warehouſes erected or to be erected at proper places in each county or diſtrict, moſt convenient to veſſels or waggons, for the purpoſe of carrying the ſame to the army or the eſtabliſhed magazines, and to be diſcharged in money by ſuch perſons only, whoſe profeſſions or occupations produce none of thoſe articles."

It is highly probable that, had the laſt propoſed meaſure been adopted at the beginning of the preſent war, all the miſchievous conſequences ariſing from the depreciation of our paper money would have been prevented, the public credit preſerved, and many hundreds of the moſt induſtrious, and therefore moſt valuable citizens, ſaved from the preſent impending ruin; and much iniquity and injuſtice, occaſioned by making the preſent unfunded paper currency a legal tender in all caſes in ſome or moſt of the States, by which means perſons of looſe morals and principles have paid off their creditors with the twentieth part of the value they owed, to the great dimunition of their fortunes, and in ſome caſes to the ruin of orphans, would have been avoided.

If the foregoing plan, or ſomething equal thereto, is adopted by thoſe in authority, the probable conſequences will be an immediate reduction of the price of labour, and every article of commerce, to nearly its value at the commencement of the preſent war, except ſuch as are imported, and a very conſiderable abatement in them, for the reaſons before aſſigned; it being inconteſtibly true, that they are always high or low priced, in proportion to the ſum of the circulating medium or current caſh;—a leſſening of the expence of the war at leaſt thirty-nine parts in forty, ſuppoſing the depreciation to have ſtopped at forty for one, which unfortunately is not the caſe, a paper dollar at this preſent time being hardly current for more than one penny half-penny, although the public faith is pledged on the face thereof to make it four ſhillings and ſix-pence ſterling to the poſſeſſor;—a ſaving to the public of large ſums of money laid out in commiſſions to commiſſaries and public purchaſers, who, from the beginning of the war, have been intereſted in raiſing the price of every article wanted for the army or navy, in order to enhance their own commiſſions, the extraordinary effects whereof have been ſeverely felt in the enormous encreaſe of the public expence;—a relief from the uncertainty proceeding from caſualties or combinations of avaricious perſons, of procuring proviſions and neceſſaries for the army and navy in the proſecution of the war;—and above all, the reſtoration, in a great meaſure, of the public credit, by putting a ſtop to the growth of the preſent immenſe load of public debt.

On the contrary, if no immediate remedy is applied to the evil of depreciation, the public credit will be totally loſt, and our preſent currency become blank paper, or not worth the expence of plates and printing; the conſequences of which are dreadful: Yet the public faith, as hath been before obſerved, is pledged to every perſon to pay a ſilver dollar, of the value of four ſhillings and ſixpence ſterling, for every paper dollar he or ſhe may have in their poſſeſſion, and the eſtate of every American virtually mortgaged as a ſecurity for ſuch payment. This being the caſe, to carry on the war in the manner Congreſs hath hitherto done, by ſtriking and emitting new bills for the expence of each ſucceeding year, and continuing the whole, or at leaſt the greater part in circulation, although perhaps unavoidable at the beginning, before governments were formed and eſtabliſhed, is now become exceedingly miſchievous, and muſt load Americans with ſuch an enormous debt as never can be diſcharged, ſubject the public to bankruptcy, and thouſands of individuals to inevitable ruin. Borrowing money, if the people were diſpoſed to lend to the amount wanted by Congreſs, is but increaſing the evil, as every ſhilling circulates again, beſides the accumulation of intereſt. So it is in the caſe of taxes, if paid in paper money, unleſs the quantum exceeds the ſum wanted for the ſervice of the current year, which the abilities of the people will not admit of to a degree which can, in any given time, reduce the money at preſent in circulation to the ſum neceſſary for a reaſonable medium of trade and commerce.

Politicians have ſaid, that a large national debt, ſuppoſing it due to individuals of the ſame community, is no evil, as it makes no difference to the State what hands the wealth is in if it continues within the State. Perhaps this fact, if true in any caſe whatſoever, which is very problematical, holds good only in abſolute or deſpotic governments. But it will be ſaid, perhaps with truth, that no ſuch principle can ſafely be admitted in Republican States, ſuch as thoſe of North-America, where the governments, being in a great meaſure democratic, properly guarded againſt the evils ariſing from the very nature of pure democracy, a reaſonable, though not perfect, equality in property is to be cultivated, as moſt agreeable to the ſpirit of ſuch governments; and particular care ought to be taken that no meaſures are purſued, which may enable the ſpeculater, engroſſer or ſuch other perſons, who by indirect means may have it in their power, by poſſeſſing themſelves of vaſt ſums of our paper currency (which at its preſent depreciated value may eaſily be done) to form to themſelves ſuch eſtates, as may in time be dangerous to the liberties of their country. Nor is this the only evil to be feared, for as ſoon as foreign nations ſee a probability of the independance of America being ſpeedily eſtabliſhed, their merchants will endeavour to poſſeſs themſelves of its paper currency and loan office certificates, which, at the low rates they now paſs, will afford them immenſe profit. By the laſt publication of Congreſs reſpecting the public debts, the ſum of paper money in circulation is ſaid to be one hundred and eighty, and eventually might ariſe within the year to two hundred million of dollars; it is now, from the purchaſe of proviſions for the fleet and army, and an artificial ſcarcity (for upon the whole, whatever the caſe may be in particular places it is no other) reduced to fifty, and in many caſes ſixty for one; and as there is no preſent proſpect of any remedy to the evil, except that of a ſpecific taxation, it is hoped that will be adopted whilſt it may be of uſe, for one year more of the ſame meaſures will, in all human probability, render even that ineffectual, from the immenſity of our debt.

It may perhaps be objected to the foregoing ſcheme, that the people will be averſe to a ſpecific tax, and that, in order to terminate the preſent diſpute to advantage, it is neceſſary to keep them in temper, to do which the expence ſhould be kept out of ſight, and not be immediately felt. This however would not be doing juſtice to the virtue and public ſpirit of the country. The people of America want only to be rightly directed, to purſue their true intereſt; and the ready and chearful obedience they have paid to every requiſition of Congreſs, ſufficiently ſhews their attachment to liberty and the true intereſt of their country. Beſides, it would amount to a degree of inſanity to refuſe to ſubmit to a regulation, which would enable them, without increaſing the public debt, to carry on the war at the fiftieth part of the expence they now do, on a ſuppoſition that the public faith is to be inviolably preſerved, which ought not to admit of a doubt, on the principle, that honeſty is always true policy.

The only objection of conſequence to the meaſures now propoſed is, the intereſt which is to be paid on the certificates to be iſſued for the ſurplus of the money to be called in, as it will indeed amount to a conſiderable ſum annually; but to this it may be anſwered, that Congreſs have propoſed to borrow, and have actually borrowed, large ſums to prevent emitting more money, which meaſure, it is plain, they judged leſs prejudicial than the rapid depreciations ariſing from ſuch emiſſions; but which it is clear would never remedy the evil, as before obſerved, becauſe the whole circulated again. To put the matter out of diſpute, let it be conſidered what proportion the intereſt of ſix per cent. bears to a depreciation of five or ſix thouſand per cent. which is perhaps no exaggeration, and that ſuch intereſt will be due and payable to individuals among ourſelves;—whereas, in the caſe of a foreign loan, it would continually drain the country of its money, or the produce of its labour. To which add, that if ſuch loan could be procured, the ſpecie, the moment it came into circulation, would be ſecreted by the firſt poſſeſſor, or exported by the merchant, and of courſe be of no real uſe to the public; all which is clear to a demonſtration, from the preſent practice with reſpect to the gold and ſilver which were among us at the commencement of the war; and what is more extraordinary, reſpecting our provincial paper money, not one ſhilling of either of which is in circulation, although the latter hath no intrinſic value, which is entirely owing to the hopes of one party and fears of the other, that in our preſent diſpute with Great-Britain we ſhall be cruſhed, notwithſtanding the preſent promiſing aſpect of our affairs in every inſtance, except our paper money.

To conclude: It would ſeem, from what hath been before obſerved, that the only means left to reſtore public credit, and our money to its original value, are,—immediately to reduce the ſum in circulation to the quantity neceſſary for a medium of trade,—to eſtabliſh funds for ſinking it at a reaſonable ſtated time, and paying off the ſums taken out of circulation, with the intereſt thereof,—to tax the people ſpecifically for the ſupport of the army and navy,—to ſtrike no more money, until it ſhall appear that exchange hath fallen below ſixty-ſix and two thirds per cent. from ſterling,—to be ſtrictly watchful over every perſon concerned in the receipt or diſburſement of public money—and fall upon a leſs expenſive œconomy or regulation, in the caſe of commiſſaries and public purchaſers; chief if not all of which purpoſes, it is preſumed, may, in a great meaſure, be effected by the foregoing ſcheme, if carried ſpeedily into execution.

From the Courier of Europe, a French Paper, printed in London, October 15.

LIST of the French Navy, in the Channel.

	Guns.
La Bretagne,	110
La Ville de Paris,	110
La Couronne,	80
Le St. Eſprit,	80
L'Auguſte,	80
Le Neptune,	80
Le Glorieux,	74
Le Conquérant,	74
L'Actif,	74
La Bourgogne,	74
Le Deſtin,	74
La Victoire,	74
Le Scipion,	74
Le Palmier,	74
L'Intrépide,	74
Le Zodiaque,	74
Le Citoyen,	74
L'Hercule,	74
Le Bien-Aimé,	74
Le Pluton,	74
L'Ardent,	64
L'Eveillé,	64
L'Alexandre,	64
Le Solitaire,	64
Le Protée,	64
L'Indien,	64
L'Actionnaire,	64
Le Bizarre,	64
Le Caton,	64
Le Triton,	64
Le St. Michel,	64
31 Ships.	2280

In the Weſt-Indies, commanded by M. D'Eſtaing.

	Guns.
Le Languedoc,	90
Le Tonnant,	80
Le Ceſar,	74
Le Zelé,	74
Le Robuſte,	74
L'Hector,	74
L'Annibal,	74
Le Guerrier,	74
Le Fendant,	74
Le Marſeillois,	74
Le Magnifique,	74
Le Protecteur,	74
Le Diadême,	74
Le Dauphin Royal,	70
Le Vengeur,	70
Le Vaillant,	64
La Provence,	64
Le Fantaſque,	64
Le Sphinx,	64
L'Artéſien,	64
Le Réfléchi,	64
Le Fier-Rodrigue,	60
L'Amphion	56
Le Sagitaire	50
Le Fier,	50
25 Ships,	1694

In the Mediterranean, commanded by M. Sade.

	Guns.
Le Triumphant,	80
Le Heros,	74
Le Souverain,	74
Le Jaſon,	64
Le Hardy,	64
Le Lion,	64
6 Ships,	420

At the Iſland Bourbon.

	Guns.
L'Orient,	74
Le Brillant,	64
Le Sévere,	64
Le Flamand,	60
4 Ships,	262

On the Stocks, Rebuilding and Repairing.

	Guns.
Le Royal Louis,	110
L'Invincible,	110
Le Terrible,	100
Le Northumberland,	100
Le Duc de Burgogne,	80
Le Magnanime,	74
L'Illuſtre,	74
Le Brave	74
L'Argonaute,	74
Le Sceptre,	74
Le Minotaure	74
Le Diligent,	74
Les Six-Corps,	74
L'Ajax,	64
Le Bordelois,	64
15 Ships,	1220

31	Ditto in Channel,	2280	
25	In Weſt-Indies,	1694	
6	Mediterranean,	420	
4	Iſland Bourbon,	262	
81	Ships (French)	5876	

Spaniſh Fleet in the Channel.

	Guns.
La Ste. Trinité,	114
El Rayo, *or* la Foudre,	80
Le St. Vincent,	80
Le St. Louis,	80
Le St. Charles,	80
Le St. Nicolas,	80
Le St. François d'Aſſiſe,	70
Le St. Paſcal,	70
La Galice,	70
La Princeſſe,	70
Le St. Joachim,	70
Le St. Pierre,	70
Le St. Paul,	70
Le St. Joſeph,	70
L'Orient,	70
L'Arrogant,	70
Le St. François de Paul,	70
Le Sérieux,	70
La Ste. Elizabeth,	70
Le Brillant,	70
L'Atlas,	70
Le Vainqueur,	70
Le Guierrier,	70
Le Monarque,	70
L'Ange-Gardien,	70
Le St. Michel,	70
Le St. Eugene,	70
Le St. Damaſe,	70
Le St. Iſidore,	70
Le St. Velaſco,	70
Le St. Raphael	70
Le Septentrion,	70
Le Ruſe,	60
L'Eſpagne,	60
Le Mino,	54
35 Ships,	2508

Unknown Deſtination, under the Command of Don Antonio Ulloa.

	Guns.
Le Phenix,	80
Le St. Julien,	70
Le Gaillard,	70
Le Diligent,	70
4 Ships,	290

In the Mediterranean, Don Antonio Barcelo.

	Guns.
Le St. Jean-Baptiſte,	70
Le St. Janvier,	70
Le Puiſſant,	70
Le St. Auguſtin,	70
Le St. Laurent,	70
Le St. Dominique,	70
Le St. Leandre,	56
7 Ships,	476

At the Havannah, Don Louis Bonnet.

	Guns.
Le Magnanime,	70
Le St. Jean de Nepomuence,	70
Le St. Gabriel,	70
L'Heureuſe,	70
Le St. Raimond,	70
5 Ships,	350

At Lima.

L'Amérique,	60
Le Péruvien,	60
Le St. Pierre d'Alcantara,	60
3 Ships,	180

On the Stocks, building and repairing.

Le Neptune,	100
L'Aquilon,	100
Le St. Ferdinand,	80
Le Terrible.	80
Le Triomphant,	80
L'Afrique,	70
Le Glorieux,	70
Le Ferme,	70
Le Dragon,	60
Le Champion,	60
Le Guypuiſcoa,	60
Le Prince,	60
Le Caſador,	60
Le St. Sylveſtre,	60
14 Ships,	1010

35	In the Channel,	2508	
4	D. Antonio Ulloa,	290	
7	Don Antonio Barcelo,	476	
5	Havannah,	350	
3	Lima,	180	
14	Building and repairing,	1010	
68	Ships (Spaniſh)	4814	
81	Ditto (French)	5876	
149	Ships, mounting	10690	

BREST, *October* 12, 1779.

Relation of the engagement of the SURVEILLANTE *Frigate.*

THE frigate la Surveillante, of 32 guns, whereof 26 are twelve-pounders, commanded by the Chevalier de Couëdic, Lieutenant in the navy, ſailed in company with the cutter Expedition, commanded by M. de Roquefeuille, a ſecond Lieutenant in the navy, with orders to cruize in the channel to obſerve the Engliſh fleet, and to give advice of its poſition, if they could get any.

The 6th, at day-break, the frigate diſcovered a ſhip, a a ſnow and a cutter. M. de Couëdic knew that the ſhip and cutter were veſſels of war, but could not well judge what the ſnow was. Theſe two veſſels were two leagues to windward: They came up; but the ſnow, being a neutral veſſel, kept on her courſe: When they were two gun ſhot off they began to haul their wind, and M. Couëdic gave chaſe to them. His frigate ſailing better than they did, in a very little time he was within reach, and fired fifty ſhot at them, having hoiſted his colours, while the ſhip, which proved to be an Engliſh frigate of the ſame force with the Surveillante, ſhewed none.

At half paſt nine o'clock ſhe determined to engage us, and coming along-ſide within piſtol-ſhot, fired a broad ſide of grape-ſhot, which was inſtantly returned; and ſome ſhot were alſo fired at the cutters, which were approaching each other, and engaged at about the ſame diſtance. Immediately the Surveillante, which was on a different tack, put herſelf on the ſame with the Engliſh ſhip. They manœuvred for near an hour, ſtriving each to gain a favourable poſition. From this time they kept within piſtol-ſhot of each other, and were often yard-arm and yard-arm. After an hour and a half's engagement, the French Captain received a ball on the top of his head, which ſtunned him for a ſhort time, but ſoon recovering, he called for a glaſs of wine and water, and did not budge from the deck. After they had been engaged 3 hours, all the maſts of the Surveillante fell; then the Engliſh frigate came athwart the hauſe of our ſhip, that ſhe might cannonade her, without running a riſque of receiving our fire: In ſix minutes their maſts had the ſame fate: M. de Couëdic had then received two wounds more, one of which was in the lower part of his belly, and is thought to be mortal; notwithſtanding which he had reſolution enough to go on the forecaſtle with the reſt of his crew, and to direct the diſpoſitions for taking the frigate by boarding: He ordered hand-grenades; and the very inſtant when the crew were going upon the bow ſprit, he obſerved that the Engliſh had deſerted their quarter deck; the exploſion of the grenades had ſet fire to the ſails of the Engliſh which were ſtill upon deck, and in a little while the fire increaſed ſo faſt that it reached the French frigate, which was obliged to cut away the flying gib-boom, then foul of the Engliſh frigate, and to row off.

The battle being now over, M. de Couëdic found himſelf very weak, retired to his cabin, and ſent for his ſurgeon. This officer has ſhewn the greateſt preſence of mind, ſkill in working his ſhip, and moſt determined bravery: His ſecond Captain, M. de Brintinaie, had loſt an arm; the Chevalier de Loſtange, third in command, received a bad wound in the eye; one ſubaltern officer was killed, and another dangerouſly wounded; of his principal officers there remains but one auxiliary and three midſhipmen, all three M. Couëdic's nephews. He had 32 of his men killed, 52 dangerouſly, and 40 ſlightly wounded; 30 men only remained unhurt.

The frigate blew up at five o'clock, P. M. above 40 of her crew were ſaved, by whom we underſtood that ſhe was named the Quebec, and carried (as did the Surveillante) 26 guns, twelve pounders, on her deck, and 6 ſix pounders on the quarter-deck and forecaſtle; that the crew conſiſted of 220 good ſeamen and 80 volunteers. The Captain had betted in England that he would bring in a French frigate of the ſame force, and accordingly had cauſed his colours to be nailed, that they might not be ſtruck.

The Captain of the Quebec was named *George Farmer*, aged 50 years.
The firſt Lieutenant, *Francis Roberts*, 30
The ſecond Lieutenant, *James Henderſon*, 28
The Maſter, *James Buck*, 40
Lieutenant of Marines, *John Field*, 21

Of the number ſaved were Roberts and Field, from whom we got theſe particulars; the firſt of them had his arm ſhattered.

The Surveillante returned on the 8th of October to Breſt, towed in by the cutter Expedition, which had reduced her adverſary, and did not leave her but to come to the aſſiſtance of our frigate: They had four of their crew killed, and fourteen badly wounded.

Meſſieurs de Couëdic and Roquefeuille are covered with glory, and have gained much of it to the French flag; nor have the Engliſh done themſelves leſs honour, but have been more unfortunate.

Paris, October 16. The Captain of the *Quebec* went on a cruize with no other view than to give chaſe to the *Surveillante*, and had boaſted that the French frigate ſhould not eſcape; to prove to his crew that he would fight deſperately, he had nailed his enſign to the ſtaff, and his men huzza'd for joy: We know how the affair ended: The hand-grenades which our people threw into the enemy's frigate, when they were on the point of boarding her, ſet fire to her. We cannot aſſure ourſelves that the life of the brave *M. de Couedic* will be ſaved, as ſeveral muſquet-balls have lodged near his loins, and we have reaſon to apprehend that he will ſink under the attempt to extract them.

October 18. Monſieur de *Couedic* is growing a little better, and we have hopes of his recovery. The Princeſſes of *Bouillon* and *Henin*, and Madame the Dutcheſs of *Lauzun*, whom we have had here for a few days paſt, were pleaſed to go board the *Surveillante*; they ſaid a great many flattering things to the crew, and diſtributed money liberally to the ſailors; they aſked one of them, who was very badly wounded, why they had not nailed up their colours, as the Engliſh Captain had done? to which the brave fellow anſwered, *Our's was nailed by honour.*

November 5. We have received the following particulars of the ſea-fight between the King's cutter *Expedition* of 12 three pounders, commanded by the Viſcount *de Roquefeuille*, a Lieutenant in the navy, and the Engliſh cutter the *Rambler*, at the time of the engagement between the *Surveillante* and the *Quebec*.

The engagement between the cuttters began a little before noon, when they were within piſtol-ſhot of each other: Their cannon were nearly equal, but the muſquetry of the *Rambler* was much ſuperior to thoſe of the *Expedition*, and the cloſeneſs of the two veſſels to one another gave their muſquetry no ſmall advantage. The action was maintained on both ſides with great obſtinacy. At a quarter paſt one the frigates, on which the Viſcount *de Roquefeuille* always kept his eye, were diſmaſted: The fire of the *Rambler* began to ſlacken ſenſibly, while that of the *Expedition* was kept up, notwithſtanding the great number of her wounded: But the Viſcount thought himſelf bound to forego the advantage he had gained, in order to aſſiſt the *Surveillante*, to which he rendered great ſervice by towing her into *Breſt* harbour. The *Expedition* had three men killed, and fourteen wounded; of the former is the Sieur *le Prince*, Firſt Lieutenant of a frigate, but who went on this cruize in quality of a ſecond.

LONDON.

Oct. 5. A long ſpace of time has elapſed ſince we have conſidered America as loſt to this nation without reſource. To diſſipate the ſmall hopes which ſome ſtill retained Spain has joined its forces to thoſe of France. The friends of adminiſtration have taken all imaginable pains to perſuade the multitude, that the neutral powers formerly in friendſhip with Great-Britain would not remain idle ſpectators. They have ſpoke of a mediation, but have repreſented it accompanied with threats, in order to intimidate the cabinet of Verſailles and Madrid. But now letters from Peterſburg, Berlin, Amſterdam and Turin have diſſipated that momentary illuſion. They are in every ones hands, and prove that all thoſe courts, from whom this favourable interpoſition was expected, after ſome political and diſcreet negotiations, have remained ſilent, and ſome of thoſe foreign miniſters have been heard to expreſs that they could not conceive the obſtinacy of the Court of St. James's.

It is an undoubted fact, that thoſe courts have propoſed to that of Great-Britain, to acknowledge the independence of America; it is the more probable, inaſmuch as it is the particular intereſt of each of thoſe courts that this independency ſhould be acknowledged. In ſuch a poſition the Britiſh obſerve, What can be our perſpective? A war to ſupport with unequal forces, an enormous national debt accumulating, without hopes of any aſſiſtance, not even that of being pitied; it is better to let the mine blow up; misfortunes perhaps may reſtore to us the political conſiſtency which we have loſt by being blinded with our former proſperity.

Oct 26. Saturday laſt the Lords of the Admiralty received advice that a French veſſel had carried into Nantz nine of the crew of the *Quebec*, who were found after they had been three days floating upon the yards, &c. of that frigate, which had fallen over board.

CHARLESTOWN *(South-Carolina) Dec* 8.

The remaining free citizens of the State of Georgia have unanimouſly elected His Excellency George Walton, Eſq; to be their Governor—A gentleman who diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his bravery, and was dangerouſly wounded, when the enemy atttacked and took Savannah in December laſt year, and remained a priſoner with them till the 13th of October laſt.

A detachment of Virginia continental infantry, commanded by Col. Heth, and ſome of Col. Baylor's horſe, arrived here laſt Thurſday. A body of troops are alſo arrived at the boundary line.

Feb. 4. The Hon. Henry Laurens, John Matthews, Francis Kinloch, Arthur Middleton, and Thomas Bee, Eſqrs. are elected Delegates to repreſent this State in Congreſs.

The fleet which we have had frequent intelligence of collecting at Sandy Hook, ſailed from thence on the 24th of December laſt. It is ſaid to have conſiſted of more than 140 ſail, about 50 of which were empty victuallers and merchantmen bound to Europe. By what we can learn, the Ruſſel and Robuſte, of 74 guns, the Europa, Defiance and Raiſonable, of 64, the Renown of 50, the Roebuck and Romulus, of 44, and two frigates, ſailed with the fleet. Of the tranſports, three, viz. the brig Lady Croſby, and the ſloops Swift and Henry, have been brought in here. Off Cape Hatteras, about four weeks ſince, they met with a very ſevere ſtorm, which ſeparated the fleet, and obliged the two ſloops, as well as moſt other veſſels having horſes, to throw them over board.

The common report is, that there were 94 veſſels, including the men of war, bound ſoutherly, having on board a large body of troops, ſome ſay 8000, under the command of Sir Henry Clinton, or Lord Cornwallis. The place of rendezvous, in caſe of ſeparation, was Tybee; at leaſt the veſſels brought in here had ſuch orders.

Two 2 deckers and a frigate have been ſeen off this bar ſeveral times within this week paſt; and a number of heavy guns have been frequently heard at night, and during the hazy weather we have lately had, ſuppoſed to be ſignals from the men of war to the ſcattered veſſels as they may fall in with the coaſt.

GEORGIA.

To His Honour George Walton, *Eſquire, Governor and Commander in Chief of the ſaid State.*

WE, the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of Georgia, in Aſſembly met, beg leave to inform your Honour of your unanimous election to the office of Governor of this State.

The firm confidence we repoſe in your abilities, and ſteady attachmment to the independence of our country, give us full aſſurance that, under your adminiſtration, a perſeverance in thoſe exertions which have hitherto characterized the faithful councils of this country, will take place. Sir, We have conſigned to your care a ſacred truſt, the government of a people who have bled freely in the cauſe of the confederal alliance, and are determined, to ſeal the attempt of redeeming this country with the blood of all, rather than ſubmit to the deteſted and abominable yoke of Britiſh rule.

WILLIAM GLASCOCK, Speaker.

To the Honourable the Speaker, and the reſt of the Members of the Aſſembly of the State of Georgia.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen,

I AM thankful for the honour of your appointment, and polite addreſs of yeſterday: But I had been hopeful, from the late afflictions with which it has pleaſed Heaven to viſit me, that I ſhould not have been required, at this time, to take an active ſtation in your affairs: Nor would any thing but the ſituation of the State, calling for the aſſiſtance of every man, induce me to accept it. Relying upon your faithful ſupport, I ſhall uſe my beſt efforts to enforce the laws for the ſafety and welfare of the people.

On your part much may be done.---The conſtitution, and the laws, call for a vigorous ſupport, to prevent otherwiſe unavoidable anarchy. A repreſentation at Congreſs is moſt eſſentially neceſſary: The well-being of our State; the exiſtence of its independency; and the balance of ſufferage upon queſtions determinable by inevitable intereſt---all depend upon it: Nor is the reſtoration of credit to our paper circulation leſs important. The enemy, exhauſted by great exertions, may chuſe to riſk all in one concluding effort the enſuing winter; and therefore it is incumbent to make the moſt ſpeedy and effectual preparations for the ſafety of the State. A corps of horſemen to watch the motions of the enemy and the Indians, and ſufficient to keep out the thieves from both, ſhould immediately be raiſed. Deciſive meaſures ſhould be purſued againſt the unhappy but dangerous few, who will live amongſt us---and yet love our enemies! My late ſituation gave me an opportunity of ſeeing, that, by perſons of this deſcription, the councils of the States are betrayed. By our laws, it is already criminal to correſpond with or ſend intelligence to the enemy; but ſome certain and effectual mode of detection might be pointed out and authorized.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen,

I have learned a leſſon in captivity.---The enemy keep no terms with thoſe they ſtile rebels; let us profit by the example, and hold none with thoſe who publicly or ſecretly adhere to the cauſe of the tyrant. Artful and inſidious as they are, let us be no longer impoſed upon, but effectually put diſaffection out of countenance. For the attainment of the great object of the war our citizens have bled freely, and ſacrificed every eaſe and comfort. Your enemies confeſs them to have been brave, and to have contended for their country like freemen; and we

know, that all our councils have been uniformly leading to present safety and permanent independency. Hitherto sustained by your own virtue, there is no doubt but that, in your present distresses, Congress will support you. Let us not, therefore, despair; but cheartully bear every present ill, rather than admit an idea of a partial accommodation with the enemy. Real Services from our illustrious and most friendly ally, are complete proofs of the sincerity of his intentions; and the junction of Spain and Sweden in the war are new pillars to the independency of America, which no earthly powers, in my judgment, can shake.

GEORGE WALTON.

BOSTON, February 14.

By Capt. Potter, who arrived here last Friday in twenty days from Charlestown, South Carolina, we learn,---That the Boston, Providence, Ranger and Queen of France, which sailed from hence the latter end of November, arrived at that port on the 19th of December, after a tedious passage of 26 days, having met with severe gales---That on their passage from hence they took a brig of 12 guns from St. Augustine, which had not arrived when Captain Potter sailed---That a packet-boat had decoyed in there a privateer brig called the Lady Crosby, of 12 guns and 18 men, from New-York, laden with cloathing for the new levies there, not knowing but she was going into Georgia, by which they learnt, that the fleet from New-York bound for Georgia, which sailed the latter end of December, had been so separated in the severe storms in December and January, that scarcely two vessels were to be seen together; That in consequence of the above report, the Providence and Ranger, in conjunction with four French frigates, sailed from thence on a short cruize, on or about the 23d of January, in order to pick up some of the scattered transports; and 'tis not doubted but we shall have good accounts of some of them---That a good number of troops from North-Carolina had arrived there, and as great numbers of others were on their march from Virginia, they were in little fear of an invasion from Georgia, as no certain information had been received of the arrival of any British recruits at Savannah.

In the night of the 24th of October last, the Guadaloupe British frigate, commanded by George Robinson, Esq.; from Quebec for Georgia, in a hard gale of wind, fell into the midst of Count D'Estaing's fleet, and next day narrowly escaped being taken by three 74 gun ships. The 26th, the gale continuing, they were obliged to cut away the anchors from the bows, and heave seven of the guns overboard. Capt. Samuel Spencer, in the brig Betsey, from Georgia for this port, with upwards of 100 souls on board, was taken by the Guadaloupe,---and gives Captain Robinson the credit of having treated all his prisoners with great humanity and generosity.

PHILADELPHIA, *March* 8.

From a New-York paper of the 22d ult. we learn, that the schooner Phœnix, Captain Collins, which sailed with the British fleet the 26th of December last, with horses and some troops, was dismasted off the island of Bermuda, in a hard gale of wind. Some privateers from Boston meeting with her, they took off the wreck Lieut. Bucks, of the dragoons; also Lieutenants Hugh Davids and Samuel Chapman, and Cornet Mitter, of Lord Cathcart's legion. The rest of the crew are said to be taken off by some British cruizers. Another vessel, said to be loaded with artillery and Hessian troops, which sailed at the same time, was cast away near the same place. The chief of the crew are said to be saved by a New-York privateer.

Monday last arrived here the brig Patty, Capt. Prowle, from Cadiz, which place he left on the 20th of November last, in company with the brig Achilles, Capt. Thompson, for this port, and lost sight of him on the 2d of December near Teneriffe. Capt. Prowle, in lat. 26: 39, long. 38: 27, fell in with the brig Stardigo, Capt. Webb, from Salem, New-England, bound to Martinico, and being short of bread, sent his boat on board and received one barrel of flour from Capt. Webb, but the sea being very high rendered it impossible, without great danger of the people's lives, to send the boat back to pay for it, for which they fired several shot at him. On the 27th of December, in lat. 33: 9, long. 61: 4, Captain Prowle met with a very heavy gale of wind at N. W. and a high sea, which obliged him to heave all his guns and a number of other things overboard. And on the 16th of February, in lat. 26: 34, long. 69: 4, he fell in with the snow Wolf, of 10 four-pounders, James Ewing, master, from Antigua for New-York, loaded with rum and gin, which he boarded and took.

The brig Industry, Captain Collins, belonging to this port, was a few days ago carried into New-York by one of his British Majesty's ships of war.

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
Monday, February 14, 1780.

THE House having debated and seriously considered of the instructions to be given to the Delegates of this State in Congress, the same were unanimously agreed to, and are as follows:

GENTLEMEN,

THE present critical situation of public affairs justly excites our anxiety and concern, and presses us to lay before you our sentiments on a few of the most important particulars.

It is with inexpressible regret we have seen the public credit reduced to so low an ebb, as at times even to threaten its total extinction. Hence we have rejoiced to see the many efforts of Congress for its restoration, as a measure the most intimately connected with the honor and true interest of America. The virtuous indignation expressed by Congress upon the supposition of a breach of public faith in this respect, gave great and general satisfaction to the good people of this State, who abhor every idea of this kind. But it is a subject of so delicate a nature, that it ought to be free from the breath of suspicion, and we think true wisdom and policy not only justify, but call for every measure which may dispel even the doubt of disaffection, and confirm and establish the public confidence upon the most solid and indisputable principles.

We therefore direct you to propose that it be recommended to the several Legislatures of the United States, by special Acts of Assembly, to recognize their several quotas of the public debt specifically, if they can be ascertained, or generally, if they cannot, as debts for which the public faith of the State is solemnly and irrevocably pledged; and that each, by such ways and means, and upon such principles as its particular circumstances and wisdom may direct, be desired to provide funds for sinking its respective proportion within a limited period.

When particular States are called upon for specific supplies, which, furnished at current prices, may exceed the amount of taxes due from such State to the Treasury of the United States, it is a just and reasonable expectation that such State should receive for such surplus a return of settled value, otherwise the depreciation becomes a heavy and insupportable tax, and more grievous, the more the State exerts itself in the common cause. We therefore wish to see the Continental Money reduced to some fixed standard, to which the limitation of emissions is a very happy step, and which the measure we have above recommended, if well executed, we trust, will complete.

Many other good consequences we apprehend would flow from this measure, and particularly that each State might, by Loans from its respective inhabitants, avail itself of the present depreciation, drawing from them large sums of money for current supplies, which are now withheld, from a contemplation of the uncertainty of repayment, at any known value, and the apparent risque, if not loss, incurred by those who have heretofore placed money in the public funds.

We also think it highly necessary, and desire you to promote an inquiry into the present state of the army, so as to obtain a comparative view of the number of troops furnished by each State, their condition and appointments for effectual service, and the duration of service, so that justice may hereafter be done to every State, in proportion to its real exertions in the common cause.

We also direct you to inquire officially, whether the recommendations of Congress to forbear granting unappropriated lands have been complied with by those States who had adopted such a measure, as the necessity and policy of this State will not admit our farther compliance with that resolution, unless a general obedience thereto ensure the general benefits thereby intended.

We also enjoin you on the part of the State to concur in every measure tending to correct public abuses, retrench unnecessary and superfluous expences, discharging supernumerary and useless officers, under whatever denomination, and if any alteration of system is necessary for this great purpose, we direct you to concur therein, being fully satisfied that nothing is more necessary to reconcile the inhabitants of the State to the taxes and other burthens imposed on them, than fidelity in the public officers, and visible œconomy in the public expenditures.

Signed, by order of the House,

JOHN BAYARD, Speaker.

ATTESTED. THOMAS PAINE,
Clerk of the General Assembly.

LOTTERY-OFFICE, March 2, 1780.

THE Managers of the Lottery of the United States acquaint the Public, That the drawing of the Third Class began yesterday, agreeable to resolve of Congress, and will continue from day to day until finished.

Tickets may be had, for a few days, at the Lottery-Office only, from Nine o'clock till Twelve in the morning, and from Three to Five in the afternoon.

STATE OF THE LOTTERY. March 8.

PRIZES DRAWN.

6	of	1000 dollars.
9	of	500
285	of	40

REMAIN in the WHEELS.

1	of	30,000 dollars.
1	of	20,000
2	of	15,000
2	of	10,000
10	of	5000
194	of	1000
991	of	500
19,715	of	40

PAUL FOOKS, Check Clerk.

N. B. The Adventurers may be informed of the fate of their Tickets by applying to the Check Clerk, morning and evening, at the Lottery-Office.

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY, Thursday, March 2.

The Bill intitled, "An Act for procuring a supply of Provisions, &c. for the use of the army," was read the second time, and being debated by paragraphs, was ordered to be transcribed for a third reading, and in the mean time printed for consideration.

Extract from the Minutes,

THOMAS PAINE, Clerk

An ACT for procuring a supply of Provisions, &c. for the use of the Army.

WHEREAS the Honorable the Continental Congress have Resolved, That this State be called on to procure within the present year, the following articles for the use of the army, viz. forty thousand barrels of flour, two hundred thousand bushels of Indian corn, or other short forage equivalent, one thousand seven hundred tons of hay, fourteen thousand one hundred and eighty nine bushels of salt, and twenty-four thousand four hundred and twenty-three gallons of rum. In order therefore to comply as far as possible with this requisition,

Be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted, by the Representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same, That for the purpose of carrying this Act into effect, there be appointed one Commissioner of Purchase in the city of Philadelphia, and one in each county of this State, and that the following persons be and they are hereby appointed to be the said Commissioners of Purchase, to wit.

For the city of Philadelphia,
For the county of Philadelphia,
For the county of Chester,
For the county of Bucks,
For the county of Lancaster,
For the county of York,
For the county of Cumberland,
For the county of Berks,
For the county of Northampton,
For the county of Bedford,
For the county of Northumberland,
For the county of Westmoreland,

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That each and every of the said Commissioners, before they enter upon the execution of their trust, shall take the following oath or affirmation (which may be administred by any Justice of the Peace in the city and county for which the said Commissioners shall be respectively appointed,) to wit. I. A B. do swear (or affirm,) that I will diligently and faithfully, without favour, affection or partiality, execute the duty and trust reposed in me, by an Act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, intitled, "An Act for procuring a supply of Provisions for the use of the army."

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said Commissioners shall severally in the city and each of the counties for which they are respectively appointed, be authorized and required, and they and every of them are hereby authorized and required, to purchase all the wheat and wheat flour, and other articles above enumerated, which can be procured within the said city and several counties respectively for which they are chosen, at such price or prices as shall be ascertained and fixed in the manner which is herein after directed and appointed, and in case sufficient cannot be procured by purchase, that then and in that case, the same Commissioners be authorized and required to seize and take into their care and possession all wheat and wheat flour and other articles as above, in the hands of millers, merchants, traders, farmers or others, leaving to the farmers as much as may be sufficient to support their families until the first day of August next after such seizure, and one third of what shall be found in their possession over and above the same quantity, and to all others sufficient only for the support of their families during the time aforesaid: Provided always, That no person or persons be allowed to retain the said one third part, over and above what is necessary for the support of his or their family, unless the same be of his own raising or growth. And in case any debate shall arise as to what ought to be retained, it shall be settled as the price is herein after directed to be fixed.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said Commissioners and each of them, within the city or county for which they are respectively appointed, be authorised and required to hire, or if need be to seize any mill or mills, for grinding the said wheat, and to hire or seize as aforesaid, any storehouses for the safe keeping the said wheat and flour, and to hire, or if need be to impress any horses and carriages, boats or other vessels, for transporting the same, to hire persons and procure materials for making sacks, barrels, or other proper casks or boxes, for containing and transporting the same, to hire fit persons for threshing out the wheat or other grain above mentioned, if it may be necessary, and in general to do all and every thing which may be needful for the procuring, collecting and transporting the said wheat and flour, and other above enumerated articles, to such place or places as are herein after directed.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the price of such articles shall be ascertained and fixed by the said Commissioner and party, or in case they cannot agree, by and with the assistance of such reputable third person, not interested immediately in the prices, as may be called upon by the said Commissioner. And such price so fixed shall be paid in ready money, or lawfully tendered before such wheat or flour or other articles as above so bought or seized shall be removed, and the said Commissioners respectively shall take receipts, in a proper book for that purpose, for all monies so paid, mentioning the quantity of such article or articles so bought or seized, and the price of the same, in words at length, and shall deposit the said book of receipts in the hands of the county Treasurer, within one year next after the passing of this Act.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said wheat and flour, and the shorts and bran, and other enumerated articles, when collected by the said Commissioners, or any of them, shall be transported and delivered by them in such quantities and proportions, and at such times and places, as by the Supreme Executive Council of this Commonwealth shall from time to time be ordered and required, in order that the same may be conveyed and deposited in such place or places within this State, as the Commander in Chief shall appoint and direct.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That each and every of the said Commissioners shall cease and desist from purchasing and collecting wheat and flour, and other articles by virtue of this Act, whenever at any time they shall be ordered so to do by the Supreme Executive Council; and that the said Commissioners, and every of them, be enjoined and required to make monthly returns to the said Council, of their proceedings, and of the quantities of wheat and flour and other articles procured by them, in pursuance of this Act, and shall finally settle their accounts annually with the Committee of this House.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said Commissioners, for their trouble and expence, shall be allowed for every barrel of flour, and for every hundred bushels of short forage, for every ton of hay, for every hundred bushels of salt, for every hundred gallons of rum, by them procured, by virtue of this Act, and so in proportion for any greater or less quantity.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all Justices, Sheriffs and other civil officers, be and they are hereby enjoined and required to aid and assist the said Commissioners, and every of them, to carry this Law and the intention thereof into full and speedy effect.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That during the continuance of this Act, no Quarter-master, Forage-master, Commissary, or any of their Deputies or Assistants, or other officer on the Staff of Congress, be suffered or allowed to purchase any wheat or wheat flour or other of the above articles, except for their own private consumption, within this State, upon pain of forfeiting the value of the wheat or wheat flour, or other article so by him or them purchased; and that any or either of them offending herein, shall and may be indicted in any Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in the said city, or any county of this State, and being convicted thereof, shall be adjudged to forfeit and pay to the amount of the value of the said article or articles so by him or them purchased, one half to the use of the informer, and the other half to the use of this Commonwealth: On the trial of which indictment, the said informer shall be received and admitted as a witness.

To be SOLD by Public Auction,

At the Coffee-House, on Friday, the 10th of March inst. at 11 o'Clock in the Forenoon,

FIVE Valuable Tracts of LAND, situate and lying in Cumberland County, and State of Pennsylvania. Any Gentleman, inclining to purchase, may see the Titles at the Sign of the Black Horse, in Market-street, and be informed of the Quality of the Land, and the Value of the Improvements. ¶

A NEAT EDITION OF THE
NEW TESTAMENT
(In good Binding) Is JUST PUBLISHED, AND TO BE SOLD, BY
FRANCIS BAILEY,
Printer, in Market-Street, between Third and Fourth-Streets, PHILADELPHIA.

TO BE LETT,

And may be entered on the Tenth of May next,

THAT large, commodious and well accustomed INN, in the town of Chester, lately occupied by David Cowpland, deceased: The House is three story high, with four rooms on a floor, a good garret and kitchen, with good stables, sheds, oat-house, garden, and pump in the yard; it is an old and excellent stand, and well calculated for the business. For particulars enquire of the subscribers, living in Chester.

ISABELLA COWPLAND, and
SARAH COWPLAND, } Executrixes.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the subscriber, living at White-Marsh, in Philadelphia county, about the 9th of September last, a chestnut sorrel Gelding, rising 3 years old, a natural pacer, hath neither brand nor earmark, near 14½ hands high, has a feather on each side of his head, and a feather on the peak of his near shoulder, one of his hind feet white fetlock high. Whoever takes up the said Gelding, and secures him, so that the owner may get him again, shall have the above reward, paid by ¶

JOSEPH LUKEN.

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD by
HALL AND SELLERS,
A FOURTH ESSAY on FREE TRADE AND FINANCE, humbly offered to the CONSIDERATION of the PUBLIC.
BY A CITIZEN OF PHILADELPHIA.

LONDON, *November* 25.

The humble ADDRESS *of the Houſe of Commons to the* KING.

"MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

"WE, your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Commons of Great-Britain in Parliament aſſembled, beg leave to return your Majeſty the thanks of this Houſe, for your moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne.

"We are truly ſenſible that, in the preſent arduous ſituation of affairs, we are called upon by every principle and every ſentiment of duty to your Majeſty, and to thoſe we repreſent, to exert and unite our utmoſt efforts in the ſupport and defence of our country againſt a moſt unjuſt war, and one of the moſt dangerous confederacies that was ever formed againſt the crown and people of Great Britain.

"We ſee and revere the goodneſs of Divine Providence in fruſtrating and diſappointing the deſigns of our enemies to invade this kingdom: And whenever they attempt to carry their menaces into execution, we truſt that their attacks will be repelled, and their enterpize defeated, by the bleſſing of the ſame Providence on the valour and intrepidity of your Majeſty's fleets and armies; and that your Majeſty's gracious and endearing declaration of your confidence in the character and courage of your people will be juſtified by the moſt convincing proofs, that they are ſtill animated by the ſame ardour and the ſame ſpirit that have in former times carried this nation through ſo many difficulties and dangers, and have ſo often enabled their anceſtors to protect their country and all its dominions, and to ſave not only their own rights, but the liberties of other free States, from the reſtleſs ambition and encroaching power of the Houſe of Bourbon.

"We acknowledge, with thankfulneſs, your Majeſty's goodneſs and attention to the addreſs of this Houſe, reſpecting your loyal and faithful kingdom of Ireland, in being pleaſed to order ſuch papers to be communicated to this Houſe, as may aſſiſt our deliberations on this important buſineſs: And we beg leave to aſſure your Majeſty, that we will not fail to take into our conſideration what farther benefits and advantages may be extended to that kingdom by ſuch regulations, and ſuch methods, as may moſt effectually promote the common ſtrength, wealth and intereſts of all your dominions.

"Permit us, Sir, to return our humble thanks to your Majeſty, for the gracious manner in which your Majeſty renews and confirms your entire approbation of the good conduct and ſteady diſcipline of the national militia; and to aſſure your Majeſty, that we concur moſt ſincerely with your Majeſty, in acknowledging and applauding the meritorious zeal and ſervices of thoſe loyal ſubjects who ſtood forth in the hour of danger, and who have added confidence, as well as ſtrength, to the national defence.

"Your Majeſty's faithful Commons receive with gratitude, and take a ſincere part in your Majeſty's paternal expreſſions of concern that the various and extenſive ſervices and operations of the enſuing year muſt unavoidably be attended with great and heavy expences: Yet, when it is conſidered how much the commerce, the proſperity, and the ſafety of Great-Britain depends on the iſſue of this conteſt, we doubt not that ſuch powerful conſiderations and motives will induce all your Majeſty's ſubjects to ſuſtain, with cheerfulneſs and magnanimity, whatever burthen ſhall be found neceſſary for raiſing ſuch ſupplies as may enable your Majeſty to proſecute the war with vigour and effect, and to make every exertion in order to compel your enemies to liſten to equitable terms of peace and accommodation.

TO BE LETT,

A LARGE convenient TANYARD, with Bark-Houſe, &c. Alſo a Houſe near the Yard, if wanted. A Houſe, Garden, and 5 or 6 Acres of Land, about a Mile from the City, to be Lett on Shares. A Lot of about 3 Acres in Princeton, New-Jerſey, to be ſold. All which may be entered on immediately. Enquire of

ISAAC SNOWDEN.

Agreeable to the laſt Will and Teſtament of GEORGE ANDERSON, deceaſed, will be expoſed to SALE, on Thurſday, the ſixteenth of this inſtant March,

A PLANTATION of good LAND, containing 125 acres, with the uſual allowance, ſituate and lying in Sadſbury townſhip, Lancaſter county, 48 miles from Philadelphia, 18 from Lancaſter, and about ¼ of a mile from the Horſe-ſhoe road, whereon is erected a log dwelling-houſe, a good barn and ſtables, a very good ſpring and ſpring-houſe, a good bearing orchard, about 80 acres cleared, 9 thereof is good meadow, and as much more may be made; the whole is in good repair, and as good for corn and paſture as any in its neighbourhood, the remainder is well timbered; a ſtream of water runs through ſaid land, whereby the fields are conſtantly ſupplied with water; it would be a very good ſeat for a tanner or a diſtiller. The title is indiſputable. The ſale to begin at ten o'clock ſaid day, on the premiſes; where due attendance will be given, and the terms made known, by

¶ REBECCA WALLACE, Executrix.

Philadelphia, February 23, 1780.

WHEREAS there was a Horſe and a Mare adverti ſed in Mr. Dunlap's paper December the 25th, One roan Mare about 14 hands high, 3 or 4 years old, and a bay Horſe, 8 or 9 years old; and as no owner hath yet come to claim them, if they do not come in 3 weeks from the publication of this advertiſement, they will be ſold for the coſt, at the Coneſtogoe Waggon.

¶ JOHN JARVIS.

N. B. A brown Horſe that came to the ſtables about three weeks ago, advertiſed in Mr. Dunlap's paper, about 9 or 10 years old, about 14 hands high, a very thick mane, and a mealy noſe; looks much like a cart horſe, judged to have been ſtolen, came to my yard in very cold weather early in the morning, in a very great ſweat. J. J.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Towamenſing townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the firſt of September laſt, a black HORSE, ſix years old, 14 hands high, or thereabouts. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and fetch him away within four weeks after the date hereof, or he will be ſold to defray expences. SWAN YOKUM.

February 15, 1780. ¶

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Lebanon townſhip, Lancaſter county, on the night of the 15th of November 1779, a black HORSE, ten years old, about 15 hands high, a natural pacer, carries lofty, branded on the near buttock with B, his mane hangs to the off-ſide, and has a long ſwitch tail. Whoever ſecures the ſaid horſe, ſo that the owner may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by ABRAHAM SMITH. ¶

Oxford townſhip, Philadelphia county, Feb. 29, 1780.

WAS taken up by the ſubſcriber, living near the Wheat-Sheaf tavern, on Briſtol road, the 25th of January laſt, a brown Horſe, 14 hands high, 8 years old, low in fleſh, a blaze in his forehead, a ſnip on his noſe, his hind feet white, no brand perceivable. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away. ½ JAMES POTTS.

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,

On Thurſday the 9th of March next,

A PLANTATION or Tract of LAND, containing 180 acres, with the uſual allowance, lying in Weſt Nantmell townſhip Cheſter county, whereon is erected a good ſtone houſe and log barn, a quantity of meadow, more may be made, a never failing ſpring of good water, convenient to the houſe, three good apple bearing orchards, timber ſufficient for the uſe of ſaid place, being a part of the real eſtate of John Peirſol, deceaſed, and to be ſold, by me JOSEPH TREGO, Executor. *

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,

on the 15th day of March next, upon the premiſes,

A VALUABLE LOT of LAND, with a two ſtory ſtone meſſuage, barn, ſtable, and a very fine ſtore houſe built of ſtone, where a rich ſtore has been kept for many years, and a well of excellent water at the door; it is ſituate by the 14 mile ſtone, near Plymouth meeting-houſe, and is a pleaſant place for a gentleman's country ſeat, or for any public buſineſs, as there is public entertainment kept at the place at preſent. The terms of ſale will be made known at the time. The ſale to begin at One o'clock. ¶ LEVI TRUMP.

POTTERS and MOULDERS

WANTED at Atſion Iron Works, New-Jerſey. Apply to LAWRENCE SALTAR, at ſaid works, or to BENJAMIN HORNOR, in Front-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, Philadelphia.

FORGE HAMMERS of an approved quality to be ſold, alſo pots, kettles, bake-ovens, ſkillets, and a variety of other caſtings. Apply as above. *

TO BE LETT,

From the 10th of April next,

THAT well-known HOUSE, called the GEORGE INN, at the corner of Second and Arch-ſtreets. For terms, apply to JAMES WALLACE, or JAMES HUNTER, in Second-ſtreet. ¶

N. B. JAMES WALLACE propoſes to ſell (for current money or Weſt-India produce) his PLANTATION, pleaſantly ſituated on the River Schuylkill, near and below the Falls.

Philadelphia, February 17, 1780.

WANTED,

A MASTER WORKMAN, who can be well recommended, for a FOREMAN in the art of making and manufacturing GLASS of various kinds. Such a perſon may meet with the greateſt encouragement, and may have a ſhare in the works if he ſhould chooſe it, by applying to the ſubſcriber, at Mrs. WIRT's in Arch-ſtreet, near Third-ſtreet, who has a patent from the State of Connecticut, and other encouragements, to erect the Works, &c. As there is no Glaſs-Work in New-England, the beſt offers will be made that can be had in America, by

¶ ISAAC MOSELY.

N. B. Any perſon that is diſpoſed to engage is deſired to apply as ſoon as poſſible; the ſooner the better.

A ſmall Quantity of Braſs Wire,

Of ſuitable ſizes for Bruſh-makers, drawing-wire, button ſhanks, ſieves, riddles, &c. &c.

TO BE SOLD BY

NATHAN and DAVID SELLERS,

In Sixth-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, Philadelphia; where may be had, as uſual,

WOOL-CARDS, of the beſt quality,

By Wholeſale and Retail. ¶

FIFTY POUNDS Reward.

RAN away, the 27th of July laſt, from the ſubſcriber, in Cumberland county, near Carliſle, a Negroe Man, name JAMES, 35 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, ſlender made, of a ſpare viſage, and one of his legs a little thicker about the ſmall than the other. Had on, when he went away, tow ſhirt and trowſers, old felt hat, and half-worn ſhoes. Whoever takes up ſaid ſlave, and ſecures him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by ¶ PAUL PEIRCE.

To be SOLD by the Subſcriber,

In Second-ſtreet, above Race-ſtreet,

A LARGE quantity of GLUE, either wholeſale or retail. Large allowance to thoſe who buy to ſell again.

* DANIEL SUTTER.

To be SOLD by private ſale,

A FRAME BUILDING, 17 feet by 27 feet, one ſtory high, with a loft that will hold two tons and a half of hay, boarded with cedar boards, and ſhingled with the beſt of ſhingles; it has been built ſix years, is ſtrong framed fit for moving. Alſo a good iron vize, and ſome carpenters tools. Enquire of SAMUEL POWEL, living in Seventh-ſtreet, near Arch-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

DILWORTH's SPELLING-BOOKS; WATTS's PSALMS and HYMNS; and NEW-ENGLAND PRIMERS; TO BE SOLD, Wholeſale or Retail, by *HALL and SELLERS.*

THE HIGHEST PRICE

GIVEN FOR CLEAN

COTTON & LINEN RAGS,

BY

HALL & SELLERS.

TO BE SOLD,

A STOUT, healthy Negro MAN, about 38 years of age; he underſtands the farming buſineſs compleatly in all its branches; is ſober and induſtrious, and very handy at any kind of work on a farm. Enquire of the Printers.

CAME to the plantation of Jacob Brenner, in Manor townſhip, Lancaſter county, about two years ago, the two following HORSES, viz the one a black, between 10 and 11 hands high, about 7 or 8 years old, branded on the left ſhoulder with T, and on the left buttock with H, paces. The other brown, about the ſame height as the former, about 9 or 10 years old, branded on the left ſhoulder with D, and on the left buttock with H, trots. The owner of ſaid horſes is once more deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take them away. JACOB BRENNER. ¶

WAS taken up by the ſubſcriber, living in Race-ſtreet, the beginning of February, 1780, a BAY MARE COLT, about ten or eleven months old, with a ſmall ſtar in her forehead. The owner may have her again, on proving his property, and paying charges.

¶ JOHN HINCHMAN.

CAME to the ſubſcriber, in Brandywine Hundred, New-Caſtle County, about the firſt of October laſt, a black MARE, with neither brand nor ear-mark. The owner is deſired to prove property, pay coſt, and take her away, otherwiſe ſhe will be ſold by

GEORGE TAYLOR. ¶

February, 19, 1780.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in the Northern Liberties, the beginning of December laſt, Two HORSE COLTS, one a ſorrel, with a ſtar in his forehead, the other black, has neither brand nor ear-mark. The owner or owners are deſired to prove property, pay charges, and take them away, otherwiſe they will be ſold in one month from the date hereof.

* HENRY NAGLEE.

Philadelphia, February 5, 1778.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, a dark brown MARE, pretty old, with a ſtar in her forehead, her hind legs white, four white ſpots on her back, and a ſhort tail. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

¶ JOSEPH BASKET.

Reading, February 15, 1780.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

WAS loſt out of the ſubſcriber's portmanteau, between Reading and Philadelphia, on or about the 27th day of December laſt, a LETTER, directed to Mr. JACOB BROWN, in Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia, with the ſum of Seven Hundred and Fifty-ſeven Dollars and One Third of a Dollar incloſed in it, and likewiſe was marked under the direction with the ſum contained therein. Whoever found ſaid letter and money, and will deliver the ſame to the ſubſcriber, or Mrs. RASER, in Philadelphia, ſhall receive the above reward, with thanks. JAMES COTTER, Poſt Rider.

Said COTTER informs the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he ſtill continues to ride poſt from Reading to Philadelphia. He leaves Reading on Mondays, and arrives in Philadelphia on Wedneſdays, which place he leaves ſame day, and arrives in Reading on Fridays, if the weather permits. Thoſe who chooſe to ſend letters or packages by him, are deſired to leave them in Philadelphia with Mrs. *Raſer*, at the corner of Race and Second-ſtreets, and at Reading at Mr. *John Hartman*'s, at the ſign of the Confederation. His other ſtations on the road are, at the Blue Bell in Pottſgrove, and Frederick Hazard's at the Trap, where letters and packages can be left; the poſtage of a letter to be left with the ſame, being for a ſubſcriber Five Shillings, and a non-ſubſcriber One Dollar. He requeſts, if money is incloſed in any letter, that the ſame might not be marked on the direction, and they will oblige the public's humble ſervant, JAMES COTTER.

TO BE SOLD,

SEVEN ſeveral tracts of LAND, ſituate in Northumberland county, three thereof on the north-eaſt branch of the river Saſquehanna, above Wyoming, each of them containing 300 acres, and upwards; two thereof in Turbit townſhip, one of which containing 260 acres, and the other 200 acres; one other of them in Auguſta townſhip, containing 127 acres, and the laſt of them in Penn's townſhip, containing 317 acres. For terms apply to PETER MILLER. ‡

TO BE SOLD,

THREE Thouſand acres of unappropriated rights to LANDS, within the weſtern diviſion of New-Jerſey; the title warranted good and indiſputable. Application may be made to Mr. JOHN LEE, at Mount-Pleaſant, near Mount-Holly, State of New-Jerſey.

N. B. Any quantity, from fifty acres upwards, may be purchaſed as above. Jan. 20, 1780. ¶

TO BE SOLD, REASONABLY,

A likely Negroe BOY,

Between eleven and twelve years of age.

Enquire of the Printers. *

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.